THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1889.

Lendon office of Tor. SUR. Hotel Victoria, Northum berland avenue. Address Armun Bunnans, sole repre-centative in London.

To Whom It May Concern.

A correspondent, who is careful to withhold his name, favors us with his views on a subject of some importance.

"I have read your editorial on the Jews in last Pri-day's paper, and I wish to say that any white man who could write such a piece is either a knave or a foot. You are making a bid for the paironage of the Jews, but you have probably heard what happened to the man that the sit on two atools at one time. In my estimate m- and I have a lot of company in my boat—a Jew is not as good as a nigger, not on account of his religion, but timply because he is a Jew. That covers the ground

We notice this gentleman's communication for the sake of advising him and all others like him to give a wide berth to THE SUN. It is not a paper which can give them Preservation of public pleasure, and as for instruction, we do not see how they can be capable of receiving any.

This journal has one invariable rule, and that is to express its own opinions without regard to the loves or the hates of the ignorant, the stupid, and the intelerant. The horizon that we seek to keep in view is as broad as the whole range of humanity; every cause, every branch of mankind, every faith and every unfaith, has a recognized right to The causes of wrong we mean to attack with far more zeal than we can bring into employment against its victims. The only 'niggers" we despise are those who are we turn from are those who deny their birth. In every fight we have a sympathy for the pose especially to defend and, as far as posable to aid all those who are assailed on account of religious animosity, hereditary antagonism, or race hostility.

This is not a question of patronage, but of principle; and we conclude by assuring our anonymous correspondent that our contempt for him is only qualified by our pity.

### Surplus Reduction Defeated by Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Mills.

The vote referring Mr. Cowles's Internal Revenue bill-that is to say, the internal revenue sections of the MILLS bill-to the Committee on Appropriations, instead of to the Committee on Ways and Means, shows the change that is going on.

Every Democrat who voted for Mr. much more, if there were none now. COWLES's motion thereby voted squarely to rebuke Mr. MILLS and the Committee on reduction, independent of a general tariff revision. They voted lack of confidence in the MILLS committee, and repudiation of Mr. MILLS'S leadership.

The very proper considerations of delicacy which led Mr. RANDALL to vote against the motion to send the Internal Revenue bill to his own committee, instead of to Mr. MILLS and the two BRECKINRIDGES, are obvious. They do not even need to be pointed out. The same considerations, we suppose, influenced other Democrats who are members of the Committee on Appropriations.

When the MILLS bill passed the House on the 21st of last July, driven through by the caucus whip and by ante-election pressure, four brave Democrats put themselves on record against it. These were BLESS, GREEN-MAN, and MERRIMAN of New York, and Sow-DEN of Pennsylvania.

Twenty-three Democrats voted on Monday last to proceed with the work of surplus reduction by separating the internal revenue sections from the Tariff bill, and sending them thus disencumbered to a committee where there is some chance that they will be considered and reported. Twenty-one of these twenty-three Democrats voted less than six months ago with Mr. MILLS. Here is the list:

BUCKALEW, PA. COMMINGS, N. Y. MCCLAMME, N. C. 7.J. CAMPBELL, N. Y. DOUGHERTY, Pla. NEWTON, La. CANDLER, Ga. BRHENTROUT, Pa. O'PERBALL, Va. CARLTON, Ga. FORNEY, Ala. O'NEILL, MO GLASS, Tedn. Simmons, N. C. HARE, Tex. TAULRER, Ky. JOHNSTON, N. C. TILLMAN, S. C. COWLER, N. C.

The majority of these gentlemen have been reëlected and will sit in the Fifty-first Congress.

All this proves beyond question that an honest measure of surplus reduction, to be accomplished by cutting down the un-American and un-Democratic internal revenue taxes, could have passed Congress, and, with Mr. CLEVELAND'S signature, could have become a law before election day. That plan was steadily advocated by THE BUN. It was opposed by Mr. CLEVELAND in his tariff message, and likewise by Mr. MILLS and his co-laborers in the cause of free trade. These gentlemen preferred to risk, not only the personal fortunes of the President, but also those of the Democratic party, upon the issue that terminated in Democratic disaster.

# A Compartson.

It is a favorite argument among municipal reformers who constantly deplore the decadence of popular self-government, to assert that the affairs of all large communities In the United States are corruptly and improvidently managed. They compare the rate of taxation in thinly populated rural counties with the rate which prevails in large cities, without regard to the fact that as population becomes compacted the expenses of government must increase. Thus the pay of constables in an obscure country town is an insignificant item in the total yearly outlay, whereas in a great city like New York, which is the repository of thousands of millions of dollars of property, the cost of baffling the schemes of wrongdoers and of apprehending and punishing their offences is the principal item of disbursement. This is equally true of the Fire Department, the cost of the maintenance of which is dependent not on the number of population, but rather on the value of the property which is to be guarded and preserved. A great city—and notably one like New York, which is the chief port of entry for emigrants on the continent-has much more than its share of the sick, the disabled, the destitute, and the afflicted.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment has but recently made the appropriations which will be needed to carry on the government of this city during 1889, and some instruction may be derived by a comparison of the amounts so appropriated with what it cost to run the city Government twenty years ago. This was before the prodigal expenditures which characterized the local government of a later time had begun, and it constitutes, therefore, a fair period for comparison. The system of bookkeeping which is followed in the city departments has of necessity to changed from time to time by reason of the laws passed in Albany affecting the description of the various funds and altering the terms and methods of disbursement of city moneys. But with some care and examination it is not difficult to ascertain for what

public purposes the several amounts are re- | enness which this law is actually and stead quired. It is customary to figure New York's population in 1869 at 850,000, and it is quite likely to be, at the present ratio of increase, 1,700,000, if not more, before the end of 1889.

\$4,480,000 18 \$4,100,888 71 4,344,004 86 4,466,550 94 Police Department ... Public Works. 2,771,582 78 3,124,121 00 Charities and Correction 1,201,000 00 2.197.050 00 Street cleaning Fire Department 701,854,78 923,002,75 564 132 50 1.067,550.00 Indiciary. NIA 277 41 1.142,132 61 297,700 00 Printing and advertising Board of Aldermen. 342,804 00 70,900 00 407,220,00 Health Department 413,300 00 124 384 81 243, 229 20 Indements against city. Rents paid to city 129,822 00 47,410 63 Sheriff a office 31.508.43 52,600,00 Mucellaneous Register's office Civil Service Board. 23,000 00

\$21,170,501 85 \$25,288,184 70 As will be seen from the above comparison, the increase in the expenses of the various departments of the city Government has been much less than the increase in populajust and candid treatment in our columns. tion. There is relatively a falling off in the expenses of the important Department of Public Works and an actual reduction in the expense of printing and advertising. The increased efficiency of the Police, Fire, and ashamed of their origin; and the only Jows | Health Departments fully justifies their volume of larger expenses. It used to be the custom to include the expenses of the under dog, even if he be a fool; and we pro- Dock Department in the city budget, and to apply the proceeds of their leases to the reduction of other expenses. At present, however, no appropriations are made for the Department of Docks, all expenditures being provided for by the special issue of bonds, which under section 143 of the Consolidated act cannot exceed \$3,000,000 in any year. Similarly many expenses connected with public parks were formerly provided for by the issue of bonds. These are now paid by direct taxation. The Register's office did not require any appropriation for Its maintenance when the incumbent was compensated by fees, as it does now, when the Register gets a stated salary. Twenty years ago there was no Civil Service Board, and the expenses of the city would now certainly be \$25,000 a year less, and indirectly

Taken altogether, the expenses of the city, with which the taxpayers are now charge-Ways and Means for their persistent refusal | able, show quite clearly that where legislato report any measure of internal revenue | tive interference in Albany has not thwarted the designs and intentions of the people, a higher standard of efficiency has been secured and many substantial reforms accomplished. The debt of New York, although constantly reduced, is inordinately large, and the annual interest charge upon it (which is, for 1889, \$7,129,048.90) brings up the cost of maintaining the city Government from \$28,000,000 to \$35,000,000. Without this onerous item (for which no recent Mayor has been in any respect responsible, and which is wholly beyond the power of Mayor Grant to abate or diminish), it costs much less per capita to run the city of New York now than it did twenty years ago.

## The New Found African Lake.

When Joseph Thomson made his journey through Masailand he found that Baringo. which for years had figured on the maps as a very large lake, was a small one, but picturesque. He heard reports, however, of a large lake many miles further north, and since his return all the best maps have indicated the place where the lake was supposed to be. The crowning feature of the recent explorations of Count TELEKI was his visit, ten months ago, to this big lake, along whose eastern shore he travelled thirty-one days before he reached its northern limit.

This lake, directly north of Lake Baringo, lles between 2° and 5° north latitude, and is about 155 miles long, less than forty miles shorter than Lake Ontario. Like Tanganyika, it occupies a long, narrow trough in an elevated plateau. Its width for the larger part of its extent is about twenty-five miles, though in its southern portion it is much narrower, and in two places it is scarcely more than six miles wide. Lying almost on the western edge of the great plateau of Gallaland it is one of the most solitary and uninviting large bodies of water in the world. The ten tribes of Tanganyika make their lake an important highway of commerce; but on Bassa Norok, which takes its name, meaning black sea, from the dark blue of its waters, a canoe is seldom seen. The explorer met natives only twice in his journey along the lake. They live chiefly on fish, hippopotami, and crocodiles, as the barren, almost desert-like country around supplies little vegetable sustenance. Only about 250 miles west, in EMIN Pasha's territory, the natives will not eat hippopotamus meat, believing that it is unhealthful.

At the north end of the lake, however, Count Teleki found a region of fertility and plenty, where the Gallas raise immense herds of cattle. The explorer's large caravan here felt very poor, though they were loaded down with trade goods. The natives, who had never seen a caravan before, had no use for copper, or iron wire, or cotton, and wanted only big blue beads of irregular shape, which had probably made their way to them through the tribes of Somaliland. For many weeks the caravan had to rely solely upon its guns for food, and, though game was plenty, the scarcity of desirable food was the chief cause of the premature

return of the expedition to the coast. This big lake, into which several large rivers run, may be one of the Nile tributaries, though its outlet is not yet known. as Count Teleki was able to explore only about one-half of its coast line. A small salt water lake was found a short distance east of Bassa Norok, on whose southern shore an active volcano was found. It is probable that there are no more large lake o be discovered in Africa.

As Alderman Fitzsimmons remarked, it is not at all probable that the Legislature will give any heed to the resolution of the Board of Aldermen recommending that the sale of beer, wines, and liquors be permitted between noon and midnight of Sunday. Yet it is very probable that if such a measure were submitted to a vote of the people of this community a large majority of them would be found in its favor.

It is very doubtful, too, whether there would be any more drunkenness with the saloons legally open than there is now when they are nominally closed but really open. As a matter of fact, there is more drunkenness on Sunday under the present law than on any other day, and therefore the measure fails utterly in its main purpose. It does not prevent people from drinking and drinking to excess on Sunday, as the record of

But there is an evil even worse than drunk-

By fostering.

The people read in the newspapers that on an average, one hundred arrests are made every Sunday for the selling of liquor. and yet they know that only a small part of the offenders suffer any punishme at. They see, too, that the saloon keepers generally go on with the selling, and that the greater their trade the less liable they are to be an noyed by police interference. In the same block where one dealer is arrested there may be several others whose violation of the law is even more conspicuous, and yet he is captured and the rest are let alone, though the passing policemen and everybody else who chooses to look can see the streams of people entering by the side doors of all the saloons.

The people know, therefore, that there is a practical discrimination in the enfercement of the law. The few are annoyed, but the many are left undisturbed. Under such circunistances, of course, the law becomes a public laughing stock, and the officers appointed for its enforcement are made objects of suspleion. There could be no evil more dangerous than that in a civilized community. Beside it drunkennes is of minor con-

If the saloons are to be open on Sunday, let them be open in accordance with law, not in defiance of law. If the present law cannot be enforced because it runs counter to public sentiment, repeal it and enact some measure of restriction that public sentiment will support. It is time to stop a humbug kept up at the cost of corrupting the police and making of many thousands of respectable citizens regular and open law breakers.

## The New Order in Delaware.

For nearly thirty years now the states men of Delaware, who have been noted in

Federal affairs, have been Democrats. The last non-democratic citizen of that State who held a place in a President's Cabinet was John M. Clayton, who was Secretary of State to President TAYLOR. He was a remarkable man, and it was from him that Major Poussin, the French Minister, got his letter of dismissal. The transaction was much more prompt than that of Mr. CLEVELAND with Lord Sackville: and it was entirely the act of Secretary CLAYTON, for President TAYLOR gave far more freedom of action to the members of his Cabinet than President CLEVELAND has done to his.

Now we have a Republican Senator from Delaware; and it would not be strange if President Habrison should look around for a member of his Cabinet from the same State. It is an interesting circumstance, too, that at the present time Delaware happens to count among her population the one Republican who, of all those in the country, is best qualified to be Secretary of War. We speak of Gen. JAMES HARRISON WILSON, the brilliant cavalry commander of THOMAS'S army, and the captor of JEFFERSON DAVIS. President HARRISON cannot find anywhere another man who is better prepared in point of knowledge, ability, and experience to conduct the affairs of the War Office.

Mr. OATES of Alabama, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee of the Rouse of Reprosentatives on the Amendment of the Natural ization Laws, has prepared a bill in which he proposes to dispense with the present declaration of intention" on the part of the immigrant who desires to become an American citizen. The change is one that should not be made. That feature of the law which Mr. OATES desires to strike out has worked well ever since its enactment, and is advantageous in several ways. It should stand as it is.

It will be observed that the writer is of the opinion that the "abuse" of Hill by the AL Louis Republic and Chicago Heruld must be stopped, but how it is to be stopped he falls to suggest.—M. Louis Republic. We think this writer is mistaken. The abuse

might as well go on. It gratifies its authors, and does no harm to "HILL." In fact it rather helps. Let 'em keep it up!

During 1888 there were seventy-six deaths on the island of Nantucket. Five of the sevages of the others is a little more than 68 years and ten: twenty-two lived to be 80 or er; twelve passed the 85 mark; three saw 90 years or more; and one, SARAH BACKUS. fied at the age of 97 years and 25 days. This is a remarkable showing of longevity for the

wind-swept island off the Massachusetts coast. The Nantucket islanders and their ancestors have been breathing good air and enjoying contentment. These are two essentials to health of body and mind. Put these two blessings together, and probably we have the secret of longevity in Nantucket. It can be made seful to those who do not dwell on that fortunate island. Any way, it is worth everybody's admirable and so creditable to those who pos-

We learn by a cable despatch from Dublin that \$10,000 for the PARNELL fund has been received from America within the past few days. This is the best kind of evidence that there is a renewal of the interest of our Irish-American citizens in the Irish cause. We have shown the necessity for it, and shall continue to keep that necessity within the view of those concerned. The Municipal Council of the Irish National League, at its meeting of Tues-day last in this city, adopted measures for the replenishment of the PARNELL fund, and it also issued a manifestourging all Irish-Americans to give him support in his struggle. The work of raising subscriptions in the United States has now been taken hold of in earnest. and there ought to be no delay in procuring

We suggest to the Atlanta Constitution that the second maxim of high-toned journalism is in these words: "Copy nothing from another publication without perfect credit."

Capt. KILLALEA has a remarkable record in one respect, as an officer of the police force. He says that during eighteen years of service on the force he has not drawn his club more rests, and often been in danger. In all thes years he has drawn his pistel only twice, and in both cases his life was imperilled. Yet Capt KILLALKA has no difficulty in preserving order n a precinct that is perhaps the most im portant in the city. He strives to induce all the uniformed men under his command to follow his example in regard to the use of the club It is agreeable to learn these facts. There are policemen in our municipal force who resort to he use of weapons when there is not the leas need of doing so.

The Shah of Persia is preparing to make another tour of Europe, and will visit Berlin, Paris, and London. The Shah is a student of he various methods of government that exist in different countries, and he has for some lime been anxious to make certain changes in the political system of which he is sovereign It is reported that he has liberal tendencies and that he is desirous of modifying the des potism established at Teheran. If this be the fact, the Shah would do well, after his tour in Europe, to take a look at the United States and make a study of the working of our politi cal institutions. He would surely find it highly natructive. He would see how a population vastly greater than that of Persia enjoys peace prosperity, and good humor under a free govern ment, and he might thus get some hints as to the nature of the political changes that are de strable in his dominions. The Shah may be certain that he would be welcomed if he should visit this country. He would enjoy a grand reception in the metropolitan city of Mew Kork.

and another at the national capital, and others in all the cities which he honored with his presence. Perhaps he may be able to get here in time to behold the scenes of the next Fourth of July.

By the Constitution framed for the State of South Dakota by the Territorial Convention. women are made eligible for election as Judges of the Supreme Court of the State, and the Constitution has been attacked in Congress on that account. It may be taken for granted, however, that the people of the Territory will insist that the provision in question shall stand. It was carried after full debate in the Territorial Convention. It was approved by a large najority of the voters of the Territory when they voted upon the Constitution. If Congress were to strike it out it would doubtless be adopted again after the admission of South Dakota as a State, when the people will be empowered to regulate their own political business without interference. In truth, women are obtaining many new political privileges in these times. They voted in Boston at the recent school elections, and yet things go on as usual at the Hub of the Universe.

THE SUN calls the Presidents and directors of certain Western and Southwestern railroads thieves and robbers. When Mr. Dana asis for masses over these lines he will probably be invited to walk.—Post Experts.

For twenty-one years now-the lifetime of a roung man-it has been the standing rule in THE SUN office that the officer or employee of this journal who should be found asking any railroad for a free pass for himself should be dismissed, and, so far as we are aware, no one has been guilty of breaking the rule.

At the very hour when it is dangerous for any man in Ireland to utter a word against the execution of Balloun's eviction policy, the venerable Archbishop Choke has raised his voice in protest, and accompanied it with a gift of \$200 to the fund for the relief of evicted tenants. He says that "the sending of Crown forces to demolish the dwellings of the poor for the benefit of the pampered few is a crime that cries to Heaven for vengeance," and that there is no other land, savage or civilized, where such scandalous and unchristlan-like deeds could be enacted without a florer contest and even bloodshed." This language of the revered Archbishop is far stronger, and must be far more exasperating to Ballfour than that for which many other men, including members of Parliament, have recently been arrested and imprisoned. Will Balfour order the arrest of Archbishop Croze, and send him to keep company with the other victims of his vengeance? It may be presumed that he will shrink from subjecting him to the penalty that has been inflicted upon others charged with the utterance of language of far less severity.

## ABOUT GROVER CLEVELAND,

Words of Good Sense and Genuine Democ-

From the Post-Erment The Democratic party made a fool of itself in renominating Grover Cleveland, and it will make a prepealerous fool of itself if it takes up the task of gratifying his manifold grudges and vindicating its own blunder by ostracising individual Democrats who persisted in giving good advice that was not adopted. Clevelandism is thoroughly played out, and the best thing that Democratic papers can do is to avoid making it a cause of strife, and endeavor to unite their party. The delusion entertained in some quarters that Mr. Cleveland can take the field again in 1892 should be discountenanced at once.

It is had enough to think of renominating a beaten candidate, but it is sheer lunacy to talk of renominating a beaten candidate, but it is sheer lunacy to talk of renominating a beaten candidate who, with all the patronage and prestige of the Presidency to back him, could not command the votes of his own party. Mr. Cleveland has had his day; and let him retire to private life. Whether he will drop into obscurity like Rutheriord B. Hayes or still command a great share of public attention as James G. Blaine does now, and as George B. McClellan, Samuel J. Tilden, Horatio Seymour, and Winfield Scott Hancock did formerly, should depend on himself.

There should be no conspiracy to bolster him The Democratic party made a fool of it

There should be no conspiracy to holster him up any longer or keep abler men down. The party owes him nothing and the leaders of the party owe him nothing, for he leaves some of them, like Bayard and Thurman, the worse for his friendship, and others, like Hill, the better for his enmity, in the days of his prosperity he snubbed and insulted Tilden, Soymour, and McClellan, and no Democrat had the spirit to resent the indignity.

He has, therefore, no right to claim any privilege, immunity, or consideration as the

privilege, immunity, or consideration as the defeated candidate of his party; and no sen-sible Democrat should waste resentment or in-dignation in his behalf.

## IN THE CENTRAL PARK. Lesson for Those who Do Not Manuer It

There is no better season of the year than gether too closely in ornamental plantations. If there is any one in this city interested in trees in their orna-mental aspects, he cannot devote a few hours of one of

ing uncomfortable, to a better purpose than a strobrough Central Park The overcrowding and the poor condition of many of the trees there is more apparent now than at any other season of the year, and tree lovers will be able to see for there are to be any fine ones left in the lark to see for there are to be any fine ones left in the lark at the end of another quarter of a century. Large and healthy trees are crowded in all parts of the Park by smaller and less valuable ones. There can be but one ending to the struggle between a strong and a weak tree; but the process of destruction is slow, and the victorious

these days of early winter, before the snow makes walk-

riant too often carries through life the marks of the con-Man can aid nature wonderfully by the judicious f the axe, and there is hardly an acre of the Park plantations which has not suffered, and is not now suffering, from the judged caution to cutting. The sickly and often half-dead. Norway spruces, and foreign places look even more wretched and unhappy in winter than hey do when the leaves cover the branches of neighporing trees. Still they are allowed to disfigure the Park year after year—while they are dying slowly—and what is a great deal more serious, they are allowed to inflict reat and ever increasing injury upon valuable trees which are unfortunate enough to stand near them.

The interesting and unique Japanese elm near the
leventy-second street entrance to the Park from Fifth venue, to which we have more than once called the at

ention of the lovers of rare and handsome trees, is still crowded and injured by neighbors of no value or beauty
-a piece of neglect on the part of the Park authorities high is inexcusable, and should cause the indignation of all persons who can appreciate the beauty and value of this remarkable tree.

### David Bennett is the Man. From the Globe-Democr

There is a possibility that the Democratic party may take its Presidential candidate from the West in 1892. But if the Democracy goes to New York again for its standard bearer, as it probably will, David Bennett Hill will be selected.

### On Time. From the Kansas City Journal.

Last Wednesday morning THE SUN re-marked rather dippantly: "According to the great law of averages there should be brooding now a tremendous and horrendous blizzard to make mankind regret this anuary summer." That night the bitzzard came.

# Women's Heads and Waists.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I do not know where the feminine lecturer referred to it your issue of Monday got her measurement of the head temples 20% taches; allow for the wavy hair a half inch, and call it 20 inches. I make the waist 27 inches, but as the figure is bending slightly forward it may vary accordingly as the measure is applied. The neck is it

A lady friend was so kind as to measure several other oung ladies for my benefit, and I do not find such a narked difference. The heads are generally larger, and he waists smaller, it is true, but take one instance Head, 2136 inches; waist, 243a inches; neck, 13 inches Another, head, 22 inches: walst, 24 inches; neck, 123 inches A young girl of sixteen measured 231 inches head and 245 inches walst. Another lady measured just 2016 nches boad. The measures were taken over the waist of the tunic. One would suppose the measures would be less if taken after the classical manner, but by some myste-rious dispensation of Providence the water of the modern woman is acknowledged to measure more when untram melled—a difference of from one to three inches, which, only increase the difference from the

Canada's Uppermost Topic. From the Detroit Free Press. There is no doubt that the political topic up-permost in the Canadian mind at the present time is the question of superation to the United States, THE GREAT SIOUX RESERVE.

Shall It Be Opened by Consent of the In WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 .- The leading points difference between the bill just introduced into the Senate for the purchase of half the Sloux reservation and the one pending in the House, is that the former provides for obtaining the previous consent of the Indians, and holds the proceeds in trust for the six different agenmaking them a common fund

The reservation contains 22,000,000 acres of

larger than the aggregate area of New

land in Dakota west of the Missouri river. It

for the whole body.

only 23,000 Indians, mon, women, and children. It is a barrier to travel and traffic, and especially impedes free railroad communication with the rich Black Hills region. The Government accordingly wants to buy half the tract, 11,000,000 acres, and resell it to settlers. This will benest both Indians and whites, and leave to the former more than they can use for cuitivation or grazing, and more, too, than they could hold under the severalty allotment system. Novertheless, the proposition to force the Indians to sell, at a price and on terms fixed by the Government, looks like hardly fair play.

The ground of the House bill to this effect is the Indians to the House bill to this effect is the Indian of the recent negotiations of the Sioux Commissioners, R. H. Fratt, Wm. J. Cleveland, and John V. Wright, appointed by the President to make the nurchese in accordance with the previsions of an act passed last winter by Congress. Or, rather, the ground of the present proposal to force the Indians to sell at the Government's terms, whether they like them or not, is the report of these Commissioners that the Indians should be compelled to take their lands in allotments at once and go to work on them, and all lands in excess of allotments should be disposed of. The methods suggested by the Commissioners for compelling compilance is that of withdrawing from those who recuse "rations, amunities, and all benefits under termer treaties." The Stoux chiefs who originally declined the terms offered are said to have complained that they were threatened with being forced to give up their lands unless they should do so voluntarily. The pending liouse bill, should it become a law, would certainly make good such a threat.

But Secretary Vilas, in discussing this question in his annual report, sets out by declaring that the treaty of 1868 entered into with the Sioux nation under "unusually solemn and naticular expressions of engagement," and made on the part of the Government by distinguished representatives, is peculiarly stamped with the obligation of observance by the United States." Now the twelfth article of this treaty contains the following clause:

No treaty for the cession of any position or part of the reservation level december when he said in could hold under the severalty allotment sys tem. Nevertheless, the proposition to force the

this treaty contains the form of any portion or part of the reservation berein described which may be held in common shall te of any validity or force as against the said indians, unless executed and signed by at least three-fourths of all the adult male indians occupying or

There can be no doubt that the House bill would violate this provision. The grounds on which this violation is defended are that the chiefs have such power that it is impossible to get a real popular vote, and further, that the treaty of 1868 has itself been violated repeatedly by the Indiana. As to the former assertion, leaders no doubt, have a great political influence among all Indians, as they do among whites; but the extent to which this influence prevails among the Sioux was well known when the treaty of 1868 was signed. As to the non-performance of treaty stipulations by Indiana, that can hardly be urged as a ground for the Government's violation of its own obligations, especially in view of such an acknowledgment as this, which is made by the Commissioners in another part of their report: sioners in another part of their report:

their enly legitimate interpretation and purpose on the part of the Government.

One of the most notorious of the violations of the treaty by the Government was the overrunning of the Black Hills country by white men, although the Government had stipulated to keep them out. But the main point to observe is that less than a year agothe act of April 30, 1888, expressly acknowledged the binding character of this treaty by its own 24th section, which provides that the proposed purchase and sale shall not take effect "until the consent of three-fourths of the adult male Indians shall be obtained in accordance with the terms of the treaty of 1868. "At least nine-tenths of the effect of instructions issued by the Department of the Interfor was concerned with the means of carrying out that provision; and the instructions to the various agents on the reservation turned mainly on the same point.

What change then has occurred in the situa-

the reservation turned mainly on the same point.

What change then has occurred in the situation which leads the House bill to completely ignore a treaty stipulation held to be so binding by this very same Congress at its last session, and speken of only a few months ago by Secretary Vilas as "peculiarly stamped with the obligation of observance"? The change is indicated in this declaration on the part of the Commissioners:

Commissioners:
It is due and proper that we should say that if the consent of three-fourths of the mais adult Indians is required in order to effect the sale or cession of any considerable part of their territory, in our opinion any negotiations on any terms which would meet with the approbation of Congresse and the people of the United States will fail of success. This opinion is maturely formed fram our experience, gained while in daily contact with those Indians in and out of council, from the opinions expressed by the agents who have been with them for years, and by their conduct in refusing a liberal and generous proposition made to them by you when their leading hen were in Washington.

This, simplifies the question at Issue. There

when their leading hen were in Washington.

This simplifies the question at Isaue. There has been no war or violence of any kind on the part of the Sloux since last April, but there was a rejection of the Government's proposed bargain, almost wholly, as Secretary Vilas notes, on the ground of the price offered and the terms of paying it. He further notes that the objections of the Indians were presented with "temperance and clearness of understanding," Under such circumstances it would be rather a primitive proceeding to starve the Indians into taking a fraction of a dollar per acro less than they want for their lands, especially as this would involve a violation not only of the 12th section of the Treaty of 1868, but of all treaties, guaranteeing rations, in virtue of which other lands have been procured from the Sioux and since sold at higher rates to settlers by the Government. Alike for the good of the Indians and the good of the Government, the reservation ought to be opposed; but this can be rather more honorably, justly, and safely done when those who soil and those who buy come to a common agreement about the terms. come to a common agreement about the terms

#### Boston's Very Best Poetry. From the Boston Courier.

HER ANSWELL The question long had been upon my lips; I asked it, trembling to my finger tips; She did not falter, though her votes was low: The answer that she made was simply, "No." She did not look upon me with surprise; She did not from my glance avert her eyes; But in her cheeks I saw the roses glow, As she with gentle firmness answered, "No." She used no trick or artifice with me; She did not say a sister she would be, And, no confusion did the maiden show As to my question she responded, "No." What was my question, reader? Let me tell: She just had told me that she loved me well; I saked, "Will you 'er love another so!" And to this question 'twas she snawered, "No." WORSE THAN MARRIAGE.

A bachelor old and cranky
Was sitting alone in his room;
It is toes with the gout were sching,
And his face was o'erspread with gloom. No little ones' shouts disturbed him, From noises the house was free; In fact, from the artic to cellar 'Twas quiet as quiet could be.

No medical aid was lacking: The servants answered his ring. Respectfully heard his orders. And supplied him with everything.

But still there was something wanting. Something he couldn't command: The kindly words of compassion. The touch of a gentle hand. And he said, as his brow grew darker And he rang for the hireling nurse: Well, marriage may be a failure, But this is a blamed sight worse."

When days are dreary.
And the eyes are weary
Of landscapes wintry, bleak and bare,
And skies o'ereast are,
And wild the blasts are,
And disagreeably damp the sir.

AN OPEN WINTER.

When clouds are lowering.

And rain down pouring.

And the mud is over the overshoes.

And walking's awful,

And grounblog's lawful,

And much deeply to cure the blues: When chilblains all us
And coids assail is
And the porois plaster a a bosom friend.
When coughs attack us,
Rhedmatics rack us,
And the direct of evils we apprehend:

When pleasure far is.
And din hope's star is.
And life assumes a ceralean hue;
And things go badly,
in short, when sadiy
An open winter we're passing through-

In our dejection,
The recollection
Its avoid of the days that were warm and clear,
Or quarfed the brimming.
And foaming schooner of lager beer. A Distinguished Poet in Town.

From the Finning Journal codgood H. Cutter, the Long Island farmer is spending the winter at Leggett's Rotal, New

MAYOR GRANT IS AGAINST IT.

He Will Try to Protect Broadway Against Any Elevated Ballroad Scheme, Mayor Grant spoke without nesitation resterday of the bill which Assemblyman Creamer has introduced in Albany, which gives the elevated railroads a chance at Broadway. He said that he should protest against its becoming a law. It will be remembered that the Mayor as an Alderman voted against the sur-

face railroad grab of Broadway in 1884. "There was really more excuse for that occupancy," said the Mayor yesterday, "provided, of course, that proper compensation to the city was given. I was opposed to the whole Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, and is occupied by thing, however, and my views have been strengthened. There can be no possible justification for ruining Broadway with an elevated railroad structure. A two-track road there would do very little to relieve the present overerowded and inadequate system. The stations would have to be very close, and up town the road would not open up any new field. I think that real rapid transit is the necessity of the day, and the question is the most important that confronts the city. My judgment is that a road between streets over an acquired right of way is the proper thing. At all events some other thoroughfare than Broadway should be selected. Even if the companies were willing to may handsomely for the franchise, no amount of money would compensate the city for the destruction of the only remaining complete street."

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

George Miller, the preacher actor, is at present in ment by discussions on the relative morality of the elergy and the stage. He manages to get himself in the papers occasionally, and when he does his acquaintances in this country are deluged with copies of the local press in Australia. The ambition of the ex-preacher is apparently boundless, but his style in tragedy still partakes more of the pulpit than the stage—at least that is what the Australian papers say. There is a great raft of old-time American actors now in Australia. The belief the heighth of their success—notably Dion Bouckault and George Rignold—failed there as money makers.

George W. Childs's applicants for charity are almost endless in number, and the devices they resort to dis-play an amount of ingenuity which, if directed toward honest labor, would probably win success. The other morning a man walked into Mr. Childs's office, with his

"Mr. Childs," he said, shortly, and with an air of utter desperation, "I am an embezzier and a thief."
"Dear me," said the philanthropist, looking over his cles calmly at his visitor.

"My family," continued the man, "will be disgraced. and I will be ruined for life unless I can get two thou-sand dollars before 3 o clock. I am the cashier at a certain bank in this city, as you would know if your mem ory for faces is good, since we have met several times

in the course of business arrangements."

Mr. Childs looked the man over carefully, and decided that he had never met him before. A relation of this fact did not seem to disturb the alleged cashier to any large extent. He poured out a torrent of eloquence, in which he pictured the awful disgrace which was about to fall upon his family, the misery which his exposure would entail on everybody, and wound up by saving that if the two thousand dollars were not forth at once he would commit suicide. Mr. Childs said he was very sorry, but it would be impossible for him to assist his unknown applicant. Then the man, after fully digesting the fact that he had failed, arose, and with a bitter smile left the room. It was one of the many schemes which the impecunious endeavor to work with

upon Alfred Clargett," said a member of the Manhattan Club yesterday. "Is apt to prove a boomerang. Mr. Clargett is one of the best known men in New York, his word is as good as his bond in any business house in the city, and he is thoroughly well known in business circles. It is evident that the people who are suing him are endeavoring to get some free advertising by using Mr. Claggett as a cat's paw. I am glad to see that this has failed with Tax Sun, for the name of the wine has not been mentioned thus far in that newspaper. Cingget troversy. When the agents say that he did not sell their wine, they are probably correct; but when they say that he received money for a certain purpose and then re-fused to perform his part of the contract, they say what every man in town who is acquainted with Mr. Clargett

Daniel Frohman, the manager of the Lyceum Theatre, is back in the harness again. Like Mr. Sanger, he has been under the weather for several weeks, but Mr. Frohman's lilness was not of a serious nature. Uis man-ner of explaining the difficulty is characteristic:

"I had been running myself," he said, "for several weeks after the fashion of the conventional parior stove. I ate four or five meals a day without being able to digest one, and in the course of time the meals got the best of me. That is what the parior stove does. You put on a little coal, and if it does not burn quite brightly enough you immediately pour on four or five more scuttles through the chute, and then, as the are is not able to consume so much coal, it gradually goes out. I did not go out, but I felt once or twice as though I were having rather a close call. Now I devote inyself to the placid pastime of accepting one meal a day in a wholesome and honest spirit, according to the laws of health to the fullest measure concerning it."

Anything more astonishing than Fanny Davennort's propensity to fall over on her side, back, or face at the slightest provocation in her play of "La Tosca" it would e difficult to imagine. Miss Davenport has gained in lesh of late. All through the play Miss Daver over whenever an opportunity occurs, and in the final act, instead of jumping off the ramparts, as Sarah Bernpardt does, and as Sardou intended the heroine of his play should jump, Miss Davenport has herself shot at the head of an inclined plane at the back of the stage, drops easily backward, and rolls softly over and over our times until she fetches up over and against he over, who lies further down the stage. The audience instead of rising with an expression of hushed herror like that which Bernhardt inspires in this scene, giggles ilariously and leaves the theatre in the most amiable frame of mind. Perhaps this is better, but it is rather hard on Sardou's art. It is said that Miss Amelie Sommerville, the once fat

actress of the "Adonis" company, will go starring in a society play. Miss Sommerville's ambition has grown in wart and robust womanhood, but, as is usual the case, the loss of flesh has carried away a great deal of per-sonal beauty. It is a big jump from the "Merry Moun-tain Maid" to the emotional heroine of a society drama, but the jump will be made nevertheless.

Last week, at the Columbia Theatre, Chicago, in "The King's Fool," Miss Bettina Girard made her debut as a comic opera singer. Miss Girard is a stage name doubtless, for this lady, about three years ago, was a lebutante in Washington society, Miss Betty Ordway daughter of Gen. Ordway. Her appearance in the "Kirmess" and similar dramatic entertainments gotten up under the auspices of the gay and wealthy society seople of that city, called attention to the fact that Mis Betty was possessed of beauty of form as well as of face, and her contume worn at said entertainments, exhibiting these beauties to the best advantage, was not only the talk of the town, but the cause of enamoring the wealthy Mr. Padelford, and her mar riage to him soon followed. At that time an amusing story concerning the pronunciation of his name went the rounds. Padelford, you must know, is now strong-ly accented on the second syllable, but it is stated that before fortune smiled so fondly on the Padelfords the first syllable received the accent. About the time the change in accent and fortune occurred the family doctor rode up to the Padelford residence and inquired

"Oh!" and the good doctor's disdain was exhibited in the following speech: "I've known John Padeiford ever since I steed over his littell cradeil bed, watched him stradeil brooms playing at horse, and seen him make mud puddeil cakes, for which his mother paddelled him but I never thought him an addelihead. Be so good as to carry my saddeli bags up to the house at once."

The Amusement Temple Pops Up Again. Public interest is again revived in the project of erecting a huge amusement temple on the site of the Madison Square Garden by the report that the hotel men in the vicinity of Madison square are actively push ing the scheme. The establishment of the temple on a practical working basis would be a great bonanza to the practical working dates would be a great constant to the surrounding hotel property, and would forever remove the site from the consideration of speculators who may have their eyes upon it are alte for a mammoth new hotel. Nearly \$2,000,000 are pledged to the scheme of building the proposed temple. Fine for the proposed building have already been made, and it was said yes-terday that the project hangs for only because all these interested are not agreed on the details of the archi-tecture.

### A Suggestion. Husband (on his return from the office)-You

are looking tired to night, dear.
Wife-Yes, I sm tired. Mother is coming to morrow. and the cook is in one of her tantrums. She does try band.-Well if your mother is coming so soon, and sok bothers you, why don't you discharge her ! Talking Shop.

From Life.

First Washington Girl—Oh, Ethel. I have seen introduced to lien Greely, the Chief Signal Order. Second Washington Girl—Dib yells him. dear? F would but for one thing, he talk about "" You surprise me! What did he talk about "" West surprise me! What did he talk about "" Be and Excity ould weather were harring new."

A THREE DAYS HONEYMOON The Bride Repeated the Marriage Very Soon After the Wedding. QUEBEC, Jan. 16 .- The sensation of the hour here is the action by Emma J. Murphy to annul her marriage with John A. Planagan,

after a honeymoon of three days. They are both Roman Catholics, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Love, a Presbyterian dergyman, on Jan. 2. The bride now asserts that she is the victim of a clandestine marriage, and that neither the law which pre-vails in this Province, nor yet the Roman

marriage, and that neither the law which prevails in this Province, nor yet the Roman Catholic Church can recognize as valid a marriage between two Roman Catholics celebrated by a Protestant elergyman.

The law governing marriages in Quebec is French law, which was conceded by England to Canada when the country was ceded after the conquest. An attempt is now being made to have French ecclesiastical law pravail here as well as French civil law. The plaintiff asks to have the marriage annulled, and applies for an order to the officiating clergyman to register opposite the entry of the ceremony the decision of the court that the marriage is null.

Immediately after the ceremony the bride and groom repaired to their home near the city. On Saturday, the 5th inst., the bride came to town to see her friends, and falled to return. It is said that she is now an inmate of a convent, though the disconsolate bridegroom cannot be persuaded that she would not return to him if he could only obtain an interview with her. It was his intention to have the banns called in St. Patrick's and to be married again according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church. Her friends wished to separate the couple, and they told the wife she had been induced to live as a wife without being a wife at all in the eyes of the law, or yet in the eyes of the Church. A priest was sent for by her friends, who assured her that she had been living in a state of concubinage with Flanagan, that the pretended marriage had no valid or legal effect, and that it was her duty to separate from him at once.

THE MASONIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.

New Hartford Village Recommended as an Eligible Site.

The committee appointed a year ago by the Masonic Grand Lodge to select a site for the proposed Masonic asylum for the widows and orphans of Free Masons in this State presented its report to Grand Master Frank R. Lawrence yesterday, unanimously recom mending the selection of the Morgan Butler farm in the village of New Hartford, adjoining Utica. This site comprises 135 acres of land. It now requires only the approval of Grand Master Lawrence to decide finally that the asylum shall be erected on the site chosen by

It now requires only the approval of Grand Master Lawrence to decide finally that the asylum shall be erected on the site chosen by the committee.

Grand Master Lawrence said yesterday that as the debt of the fraternity has now been wheel out, everything would be in readiness to go ahead with the work of putting up the asylum building as soon as a site was determined upon. The revenues of the big temple in Twenty-third street now amount to \$40,000, and are free to be used to maintain the asylum. In addition, the fraternity has nearly \$100,000 in cash, carned by the big fair of 1887, which is to be used as a building fund.

The Masons of the State are to hold a big jubilee to commemorate the clearing off the fraternity debt and the beginning of the asylum building project. The jubilee will be held during the winter or early in the saring. It is at present contemplated to carry on the asylum rather as an institution for the care and education of the orphane and the shelter of widows than for the support of indigent Free Masons.

-The fishing schooner Northern Eagle caught in Ipswich bay, on trawls, and carried into Ports mouth, N. II., a tremendous shovel-nose, man-eating shark. He was twelve feat long, nine feet around, and weighed about 15,000 pounds.

-Young men are coming to the front in the staid old Bay State. The oldest candidate for the Speakership of the Massachusetts Legislature was 40 years old last May, another was but 88 in July last, and the successful man, Mr. Wardwell, is not yet 82.

-They are still pegging away at the Cape Cod Ship Canal, which was begun nine years ago. The contract requires the work to be finished by June 21 1891, but as there are seven miles yet to be dug, and as during 1888 there was only about seven-eighths of a mil -Illinois census returns show that outside

of the cities the population is decreasing. The school census of 1888 shows that in July last there were in the State 843,976 males under 91 years of age. In 1850 there were 783,676. This is a gain of 54,800, but the gain in Cook county was 83,317, so that the loss in the rest of the State was 28,917. -Duluth has had a tremendous boom dur-

ing the last twelve months. Over \$4,800,000 has been spent for improvements, and 782 new buildings have been erected at a cost of \$2,800,000. The citizens of Proctor Knott's city are confident that this year is going to beat the last, and say that there will be at least 1,500 new buildings put up. -According to a German scientific journal they are using electricity in India to prevent anakes go-ing into dwellings. Before all the doors and around the house two wires are laid, isolated from one another and connected with an induction apparatus. When the

snake attempts to enter the house or go under it he com-pletes the circuit as he grawls over this two wires, and if the shock he gets doesn't kill him it is likely to frighten -Persons waiting for a train at an Omaha depot the other day were startled at hearing the wall of an infant coming from a trunk near the baggage room.
They got around the trunk, put their heads down, its ened, and were sure they heard not only the cry, but the movement of the child. Nothing was at hand to break open the trunk, so they all pulled out their keys, and one was found that unlocked it. The lid was raised in a jiffy and within they saw an old Maltese cat and

five very young kittens. -In the Pine Grove Mines, Esmeralda county. Nevada, there is a blind boy employed to do errands, tend cars, and the like. He has a most remark-able faculty of finding his way, not only through the intricacies of the mina, but about the town. He goes to any part of the mine for tools and never goes astra and on dark nights be guides the other miners from the town to the house where most of them lodge. They can't easily find the way without him, for the trail is narrow and crooked, and on each side are many pro

pect holes and old cellars. -There is a dog in Orlando, Fla., with a fine sense of humor, if this story is true as told by the local newspaper: His owner frequently gives him a piece of coin to carry along to market. A day or two ago he gave him a dollar, and the deg was tretting along when he saw a colored man approaching. He storned when he saw a colored man approaching. He stopped a little distance in front of the darky, dropped the dollar from his mouth to the sidewalk, and then walked to the edge of the pavement, apparently as if he cared nothing for the money. Mr. Darky walked briskly up, and was in the act of stooping to pick up the money, when the dog flew at him as if to bits, quickly seized the money, and trotted off with an air of "Na you don't.

and evertook his owner.

—William Euston, who died in Charleston nearly fifty years ago, left a sum of money to be used in cetablishing a home for aged and indigent pursons something like the institution at Canterbury, England.
Mr. Ematon's native place. If was only about nine years
ago that the trustees took hold of the matter and began
operations with the \$200,000 in their hands. About twenty cottages have been built, and sixty persons were moved into them a few days ago. About twenty more buildings will be put up, and there will be room for some 200 inmates. The Euston Home will be one of the largest and most interesting benevolent institutions in the South. The buildings are of brick and granite, and surrounded by gardens and fields for cultivation, while the immates have fuel. lights, and water provided, and pensions for personal expenses.

-The testimony of travellers in various parts of the world shows that most savages think that books speak to the readers. Some Esquimaux, seeing a priest read from the Bible, thought that he heard the ook and repeated the words to them. A Fuegian, after hearing a reader, took the book and put it to his ear in order to hear the sound of the voice that spoke to the reader. The savages of West Australia was to be greatly pussled by the "speaking papers," as the called books and letters. They could not understand how a person receiving a letter announcing the sending of a number of sheep was able to detect by it that one was missing. Some Cochin China Baunois were in like manner astonished at finding that a demand for payment for carrying a letter was defeated by the letter itself, the writer having announced the prepayment of the fee. A California Indian having by a letter been detected in the thaft of one of a number of loaves of bread that he was carrying to a missionary, the next time that he had a like errand hid the note under a tone that it should not see him eat the bread, and thu be able to tell of the theft.

# Brenkfast for Two

Small Fashionable Miss (ordering breakfast at hotel)—Ah, waiter, you may bring me some Malaga grapes; then catmeal, and after I'll have an English chop with potatoes a la creme, an omelet with marma-lade some toasted muffins, and a small pot of coffee Let the coffee be strong and hot. Walter (handing menu to mother)—Your order, ma dain, please.

Mother (with a sigh)—Oh, the same, but don's bring me the coffee too strong.

A Wise Plan.

Gus (to Jack)—Why do you stop, Jack, and pat that ugly our on the bead?

Jack—Why, to make friends with him, to be sure. I am always friendly to these tough-looking degr. Yes can't tell to whom they may belong.